"In our opinion these gentlemen would do well to leave Mr. Bloo's name in, now that it is finally ascertained where the New-Orieans interest lies. Sloo's company formed in New-York would be of great service to the Mexican nation, against the ruin and extermination that now threatens it."

It adds that the Isthmus can be opened only by the filoo Company, or that of Guanajuato.
The news of the Revolution contain little of

Gen. Uraga has issued a proclamation to the

Desertions from the federal troops are daily Descritions from the lederal troops are daily announced, and town after town adheres to the insurgents. Their troops continue to increase in numbers.

Don Ramon Archundia pronounced in Istupen, State of Mexico, but was afterward taken priscuer.

A body of 400 insurgents had been organized in Aguas Calientes by Don Joeé Rincan Gallardo.

Lopez Portillo has submitted to the revolution to far as the removal of Ger. Arist, is concerned.

on, so far as the removal of Gen. Arista is concerned, and has recognized the authority of Gen. Uraga.

No further movements had taken place in So-

nora; the Count Recusset had written to Gen. Paredes that he was fighting only in his own defense, and desired an amicable arrangement.

The Government continued very short of funds. An effort to raise \$20,000 in the City of Mexico had failed.

The carriage of Gen. Arista ran over and

The brig Mechunk is said to have been lost The Delta has the following items:

The Government has returned to Congress the

solution passed authorizing them to negotiate for 600,000 for the protection of the Republic. The Eco del Commercio says, that on the 30th November, a telegraphic dispatch was received informing them that Senior Echesgaray routed the insurgests in Tostepec, taking eighty-two soldiers and eight officers prisoners, among whom was the second in command, D. Felipe Romero. There were only four killed and forty-one wounded.

In consequence of Raousset's march against In consequence of Raousset's march against Gasymas, this port was declared to be in a state of seige.

On the 25th the Senate assembled in the capacity of a Grand Jury, to try D. Mariano Aguirre on his guilt or innocence, for having framed the decree of the 21st of September, on the liberty of the press. After an examination, he was acquitted, and the Government immediately called upon him to accept the office of Minister of the Interior, which he refused.

The dilligence of the interior which he refused.

The diligence of the interior which arrived at The diligence of the interior which arrived at Mexico on the 23d, was stracked in broad day-light, at the point called Los Quelies, two leagues from Tepeil del-Rio, by extrobbers mounted on good horses, and well provided with steel and powder. They stopped the diligence, stepped in quietly and robbed the passengers indiscriminitally to the amount of three thousand deliars. The leader of the robbers was afterward riding leisurely along one of the streets in the capital, when he was recognized by one of those whom they had robbed, and he and two of his associates were pursued, but with the help of their weapons they cleared a track for themselves and could not be arrested. The country scens to be infested again with those radians, seems to be infested again with these ruffians, e arrests have been made on suspicion. e thousand four hundred and sixty men

left Mexice, with twenty-two pieces of artillery, to move against Guadalsjara: and one thousand and sixty men, with five pieces of artillery, were sent to guard the San Juan de los Liegos. In the Chamber of Deputies there is a new

project on foot to authorize the Government to contract for a loan of three millions.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, at the The Minister of Foreign Kelations, at the citting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th November, presented a proposition that the privilege of a way across the lethmus of Tchuantepee should be granted to the Guanquasto Company, and that the Company should pay all expenses, hereafter to deduct whatever duties they may have to pay to the Government, until they reach the amount which the Government is to contribute in this grad. The proposition was referred to the Committee.

Canales and Basare had been unable to enter Cinded Victoria, and retreated to the Press, three leagues of, expecting reinforcements. From all points of the State new forces were coming to join with the insur-Tobacco has been declared free of duty in the

State of Michoccan.

From Michoccan it was learned that the Goverament troops had been defeated and routed, and that the insurgents were taking possession of all the neigh-

The Vera Cruz Eco del Comercio says, that the very man who made to Gen. Scott all the offers and proposals which he speaks of in his Sandusky speech, is use of the leading spirits of the revolution.

The port of Altata has been closed, and all interests of the revolution of the control o

The Indians attacked the diligence in the of Durango, and robbed it of the correspondence it carried.

State of Durango, and rouses.

which it carried.

The Legislature of Tobasco was dissolved on

The Government has issued an order forthe 28th uit. The Government has issued an order for-bidding any one to pass through this State without a passport, under a penalty of \$5, or imprisonment for

passport, under a pensay of eight days,
eight days,
An epidemic is now raging in the City of Mexhigh consists of an inflammation of the eyes. This ico, which consists of an inflammation of the eyes. This is occasioned, the doctors say, by the filthy condition of

The Legislature of Zacatecas has appointed a Committee to draft a manifest and protest against the political movement in Jalisco and Aguascalientes, and ex-

BUENOS ATRES.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres reaching to Oct. 30, three weeks later than our previous intelligence. From official documents we learn that the Province of Buenos Ayres recognizes, as a principle, the general convenience of opening the River Parsna to the mercantile traffic and navigation of all nations. Free and unobstructed privileges are also accorded to Paragusy, in ro far as the navigation of the Parsna is concerned. Reciprocal treatics are also to be entered. Transit to and from Paragusy is also to remain free, on the part of Eucnos Ayres, for all foreign flags. Government is also authorized to defray the outlay that may be demanded for the earliest possible establishment of a line of mail steamers between Buenos Ayres and Paragusy. The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres recognize the perfect and absolute independence of the Republic of Paragusy.

A copy of a note from the Consulate of the United States, Mr. Joseph Graham, appears in The Pack. Province of Eucnos Avres recognizes, as a principle,

A copy of a note from the Consulate of the united States, Mr. Joseph Graham, appears in The Packer, dated Buenos Ayres, Oct. 8, and addressed to the Minister of the Government of Buenos Ayres, Don Valentin Alaina. In this note Mr. Graham reminds the Government that American vessels are required to pay 33½ per cent, pert charges more than Britais vessels pay. This inequality the Consul begs to have removed. When the Buenos Ayrean Government abolish their discriminations against the United States, he promises that our Government will immediately reciprocate. The reply of the Minister (Jated Oct. 23) informs Mr. Graham that the Government will lend its efforts to meet the advances. of the Minister (dated Oct. 23) informs Mr. Graham that the Government will lend its efforts to meet the advances of the American Government, to the mutual extension of the commerce of both countries. The minister, after some explanation relative to the discrimination in favor of British vessels, in conclusion, says he will refer the matter to the Legislature.

The prospects of the cereal crops had greatly improved, owing to the late rains.

improved, owing to the late rains.

Only a comparatively small amount of produce had been shipped during the month, but this was owing rather to the late gales, than to any stagnation of business.

There were some apprehensions of further trouble with Urquiza. Corrientes, The Pacter says, resolved on a "dignified neutrality." The overturesolved on a "dignified neutrality." The overture of Urquira to Paraguay, to esponse his cause, had mot with a decided regative. Apart from Urquira everything seems to indicate a sincere and cordial reconcitation of the political parties in the province, "while the liberal and enlightened policy of the Government must appeal to the sympathies and interests both of the sister provinces and foreign States."

Our news from Entre-Rios, via Montevideo, comes down to the 15th October.

Urquira was expected at Gualequaycha about the 20th and grand preparations were made to receive him.

him.

The decree of the 22d September, debarring intercourse with Enemos Ayres, only lasted three days, being revoked by another of the 25th. The militin forces had been disbanded.

The Packet earnestly urges absolute free-dom of exportend import, for foreign flour. It says:
"We trust to see this measure declared early in Janua-ry, when our gramaries are overflowing with corn."

A circular has been addressed to the various

A circular has been addressed to the various Justices of the Peace, enjoining the necessity of immediately establishing elementary schools in all the parishes for the education of youth—a movement in which, it is said, the Government is ready to cooperate.

A law has been passed fixing the salary of the Governor at \$10,000, and those of the Ministry at \$6,000.

iness matters were without much activi-

Business matters were without much activity. The local demand, for the month past, had been decidedly lenguid. On the other hand, a fair amount of goods had been purchased for the Interior Provinces, with rather a brick demand for the Republic of Paragusy. Large runs of money, that were distributed an ong the troops, had given an impetus to some departments of trade, especially among the retail dealers. During the month only two vessels had arrived direct from England, with full cargoes. A large number, however, were discharging at Montevideo. Goods of all descriptions were plenty. The amount of tunings in port was considerable, and reights consequently were not very brisk. A few ves-eis had left in ballast for Australia.

Complaints of a scarcity of cattle, in the

provinces, were multiplying. The intercourse with Entre Rios was nominally open, but a large share of its produce had latterly been sent to Montevideo.

There was a tolerable supply of light hides on hand, such as are required for the United States.

Horse Hides and Grease were abundant, as the slaughter of mares had again been declared absolutely free.

The Wool harvest had just commenced, and some French contracts were reported at a high figure. The flocks were in good condition, and the weather was all that could be desired.

Mexican Boundary Commiss

The writer of the following letter is attached to the party with Mr. Bartlett. It was Mr. Bartlett's intention to start the next day, by way of Saltillo and Monterey for Camargo, which he expected to reach in forty days, and where he had appointed to meet Major Emory.

CHRICARUA, Mexico, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.

We arrived here yesterday after a journey of fifteen days from El Paso, the distance about 330 or 340 miles.

The first day from El Paso we reached San Eleazario

miles.

The first-day from El Paso we reached San Eleazario 25 miles, the next about 20, when we encamped near the Elo Grande, which had yet to be crossed. Finding the river deep and the banks steep, we cut away the latter with spades.

After this, we journeyed on very pleasantly, with delightful weather, and with a natural road as smooth as the Pawtucket turnpike. The party all enjoyed themselves much, and the march was more agreeable than any I have had since I have been in the Commission. But on the 18th occurred one of those terrible events, which, though of frequent occurrence in this country, had not before happened to us. This was an attack on our train by the Indians, and a short but severe ight.

On the morning of the day mentioned, I started from the camp with four others, a little in advance of the train, which soon after started. Those in advance were mounted. Our camp was in the middle of a broad plain, without a tree, shrub or rock near, and, from the time we had left the Rio Grande, we had not passed a hill or ravine—all was a vast open plain, with mountains from

we had left the Rio Grande, we had not passed a fill of ravine—all was a vast open plain, with mountains from ten to twenty miles distant. From the camp in question, there were some mountains from one to two miles dis-tant, but all was open between us and them. When about a mile from the camp, we crossed a small awine, some eight or ten feet deep, filled with low bushes soon efter which, hearing guns discharged and unusual yells, I looked around and saw a band of fa-dians mounted on horses, charging furjously on the

unusual yells, I looked around and sew a band of Indians, mounted on horses, charging furiously on the wagons, then two hundred to three hundred yards behind us, and who had come from the ravine mentioned. We turned about, and in one or two minutes were alongide of the train. By the time we strived, the Indians having crossed and re-crossed, and failed to "stampede," (i. e., frighten the mules,) and seeing us close on their heefs with our pistols presented, pushed on to the rear of the train, where they made a tremendous charge on the party there, which were driving the loose mules, eight in number. So sudden was the attack, that those in the rear did not perceive the enemy until the formest were upon them, their arrows flying and lances poised. Two men were unborsed in this charge, and a third, pierced to the heart by a thrust from a lance, fell dead from his horse; although it is said he also received an arrow.

an arrow.

The fight was now around the last wagen, which the savages had cut off from the rest, and from wh swages had cut off from the rest, and from which they endeavored to detach the mules, and cause them to run and break loose themselves; but the teamster, with much presence of mind, jumped from the unile he rode, and bringing his leaders around, fastened their heads to the wagon. He then got his ride from the wagon and bravely defended it. The arrows now they in all di-rections, and lances were thrust at the teamsters. Our five Mexican soldiers, too, had got from the wagons, and five Mexican soldiers, too, had got from the wagons, and were firing their muskets as fast as they could; in fact, by this time the firing was pretty general; but with mean on herseback, or rather on mules, with the enemy on the full run, or throwing himself about on his spirited horse to avoid being slot, our fire arms had but little effect, one Indian only being killed. It was a satisfaction, however, to we all, to know that this was the man who had lanced one of our party and caused his death. The span of mules driven in the rear of the train were all lost, also the horses ridden by the two men who were unhorsed on the first charge, and one other, making eleven in all. They were frightened by the yelling ladians, when all control over them was lost, and they were rushed off with all speed across the plain, so that it would have been useless to follow. Our only trophy was the horse, saddle, blankets, and equipments of the as the horse, saddle, blankets, and equipments of the

Indian killed.

The rascals, when we had all come up and charged on them, found it rather too hot and gave war, making for the mountains with all speed, followed closely by five or six of our men; but the advantage was all on their side, for they had fresh horses, while we only had males o pursue them with yet the men could not be restrained, not pursued them without any advantage, for about no end a helf or two miles into the mountains, where, earing that larger numbers might be concealed behind ocks or in ravines, they very reluctantly gave up the

We were unwilling to run further risk by separating we were unwinning to the further test by state and our party and exposing the wagons to another attack, for we feared that many of the Indians had concealed themselves under the bushes and otherwise disappeared. This is their mode of warfare, to lie concealed end surprise small parties.

Mr. Thurber had a narrow escape from being out off.

Mr. Thurber and a marrow escape room being on our learning in the rear of the train, he was just putting a plant in his portfolio, when the ladians were upon him. He had no time to tie up his plants, but mounting his mule, stood on the defensive. The Mexican soldiers, seeing his predicament, ran to his sid, and being on foot, were more feared by the Indians, who hastened away out of

reach of their muskets.

Although we lost one man and eleven animals, we think we got off well, for we saved our train and the valueble property it contained, and drove of the enemy. Their plan was to stampede the mules, which is to frighten them, when they are uncontrollable, jumping in their plan was to be a property of the plan was to stampede the mules. traces, breaking the wagon-tongues, and extricating themselves. The Indians then keep up their yells and screams, prick the animals with their lances, and when they once get them started, no human power can restrain them. With the speed of race-horses and frantic with alarm, they rush across the plans and over the mountains, until they get from 60 to 100 miles from their starting-place, when they conceal themselves and their stacken animals in some ravine in the mountains, where they cannot be found.

Great credit is due to the teamsters, on whom, more than upon any one else, depended the safety of the train. traces, breaking the wagon-tongues, and extric

Great credit is due to the teansiters, on whom, more than upon any one else, depended the safety of the train. When the Indians charged on them, first discharging their arrows and then possing their long lances toward them, they first restrained their periods or rides at the Indians, without discharging them. This kept them beyond the reach of their long lances, and with their lows and arrows the Indians missed their mixt—although our men bad very narrow escapes. Several arrow-points with broken shafts were found after the fight, deeply imbedded in the wagon-boxes, as well as a few builet-noles, for some of the Indians had fire-arms.

After burying our man, we again moved off, anxious to get as far as possible from the scens of this disaster. We all believed the Indians would rally and again attack us. We therefore moved with great caution, keeping as compact as possible, and posting men on every little eminence we passed, in order that we night see all the approaches to the road. We also took in water at the first pool we met, so that we could encamp where

all the approaches to the road. We also took in water at the first pool we met, so that we could encamp where we could best fortily ourselves. An open plain was selected, a corral or inclosure made of the wagons, a double guard placed, and I think I can with truth say that every one elept with one eye open. Within a mile of the ravine where we were attacked, we saw many graves and fragments of clothing, marking the spot where a similar attack was made on a large train only a week or so before; everal men killed, and thirty animals captured. It is the same spot, too, where an entire train was destroyed two years ago.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.

Some time ago the State Department addressed a circular to the several statesmen who represent this Republic abroad, inquiring the cost of living at the several localities where the country enjoys the advantage of their services. The replies of a large number of them have been published, and we extract from the same whatever is material to the point.

From Mr. Laurence at London. You are perhaps aware that, possessing pri-

You are perhaps aware that, possessing private means, I have not been as exact in my expenses as I should have been had I been obliged to measure them by the amount of my outfit and salary.

The house I occupy is in a situation central and convenient for a legation. It was furnished when I took it, with the exception of plate, linen and cutlery, all which I was obliged to purchase, together with some glass and chira. The same would be the case, probably with any house that might be taken by a foreign minister. I have esterned it my duty to entertain my countrymen to a moderate extent, and to maintain the hospitable courtesies of the great country which I have the honor to represent. But while I have endeavored to perform these offices without estentation, and with an eye to judicious economy, I am free to confess that my expenses in these particulars should not be taken as a guide in fixing the salary for this mission. Therefore, without troubling you with them, I will only say that, after carefully examining the titems of my expenditure, with a vice w to ascertain the cost of living in London in the position which the Minister of the United States is obliged to occupy, I am decidedly of opinion that the present salary is inadequate.

The rest of a furnished house in London, in a conventer.

The rent of a furnished house in London, in a conve The rent of a furnished house in London, in a convenient and proper location, would not be less than from 2700 to £200 a year. Horses and carriages would cost from £225 to £250 a year. And to meet properly these and all other expenses growing out of the position, would require, in my judgment, an annual salary of twenty thousand dollars. I deem it proper to add that my own expenses have exceeded these sams.

From Mr. Rices at Paris.

As you desire that the information should be "pecific and accurate," it will be necessary to enter into some detail ethe principal items which enter into the expense of a residence here. The first and most im-

portant is that of house rent; a house of respectable size and appearance, neatly but unostentationally furnished, cannot be rented here in a convenient quarter of the city, for less than from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. The hire of a plain carriage and a pair of horses by the year is from \$1,200 to \$1,400. The expense of fuel is also a very heavy charge here; wood alone, for the most part, is burnt here, and the price of that is from \$11 to \$16 a cord. Considering the lengthened portion of the year, (from eight to nine months.) during which fires are kept up here, the expense of this item slone, in a household consisting of half a dozen persons, with the usual number of servants, averages, according to my experience, about \$1.200 a year.

The expense of the daily subsistence of a family in Paris may be judged of by the price of the common articles which enter into its consumption; butchers' mest, for example, being fifteen cents per pound, and double that price for the delicate portions, ham from thirty to forty cents per pound, and a pair of fowls nine france, or a dollar and eventy five cents of the currency of the United States, and other things in like or even greater proportion. According to this sesie of rigorous and unavoidable expense, the mere ordinary subsistence of a household constituted as above mentioned, could not be short of the annual sum of three thousand dollars.

The four items above mentioned, of house-rent, carriage hire, fuel and ordinary subsistence, form alone an aggregate exceeding the annual salary allowed to a Minister of the United States. But to these must be alied as expenses equally obligatory and inevitable, the annual hire and clothing of servants, which cannot be estimated at less than from twelve to itteen hundred dollars; the expense of lights, which, during the long nights of one half of the year in this latitude, is a very large item; waeling and common groceries ferming together, for a family constituted as I have above supposed, another aggregate of strictly necessary expe

From Neal S. Brown, at St. Petersburg. My expenses during the first year were, as near as I can estimate them, about \$6,000. In this were embraced some articles of a permanent nature, which will not have to be purchased again, and which will open rate in some sort as a credit on subsequent years. But this will be more than counterbalanced by the increased hospitality which custom here enforces after the first

year's residence.

These expenses are made up of house rent, furniture, These expenses are made up of house-rent, furniture, or furniture-rent, carriages or carriage-hire, servant-hire, living, with its incidents, and extra clothing adapted to the chanate, all of which items count more than at either London or Peris. I regard my style of living as a medium one. It would be difficult to reduce it with respectability, and difficult to exceed it without bank-ruptey. With my family here, my expenses would absorb my whole salary, and probably exceed it. A man of fortune would spend more than the salary, and not be considered extrawagant. A man without a fortune is compelled to measure his steps. Making all these allowances, and considering also my health during the greater portion of last whiter, which confined me to my room. I state that my expenses have been, and will be, \$6.000 per annum, and probably more.

This is as full a statement as I am able to make; and I have no hesitation in saying, that from a proper regard to the usefulness and dignity of the mission, as well as justice to the incumbent, wheever he may be, the salary ought to be increased. If the information sought has any reference to the Secretary of Legation, I state that he does not, and cannot live upon the present aslary. It requires and will continue to require not less than three thousand dollars per gamum for that office at this court, and if he have a family it will require more. St. Petersburg is emphatically, and in every respect an artificial city—artificially built mad artificially stationed. It is dependent for all its supplies on distant regions: the necessaries of life are extensionally high, while the tastes and habits of the place are extrawagant.

From the salare.

I have taken some pains to make up an opinion as to what the salary ought to be, considering, in

Have taken some pains to make up an opinion as to what the salary ought to be considering, in the language of the Senate's resolution, "the importance of the mission and the expenses of residence," and supposing that every minister will either have, or ought to have, a family to be supported here or elsewhere. I believe he could not do fair justice to the claims of his mission, at this court, on less than twelve thousand dollars per annum, with the present outil and infit. With this he would maintain a rank becoming his country, and could, without doubt, make himself more useful. No one knows, but these who have tried it, the restraints which the present rate of pay imposes in such a pretion. The minister is compelled to fall back on some subordinate rank of living, or draw upon his own fortune, which few of our public men can afford.

From Mr. Folsom at the Hagne.

I have kept an accurate account of my disbursements, and can vouch for the correctness of this statement. The cost of living is probably greater here than in any other part of the continent, and quite equal to that of London, excepting only in the kem of house-rent. Every article of marketing is dear, and clothing particularly so. But the Datch people are great economists, and consume the least possible quantity of everything necessary to the maintenance of live. By this means they reduce the expenses of living to the limits of their incomes, which are generally small. But the effect is often seen in the unbealthy appet of the people, and especially of the children. I have taken some pains to make up an opin-

aspect of the people, and especially of the chil	
STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR ONE YE	AR.
For what of ject. Guilders and ets. Do. Rent of house	Clare amily to
Rent of house	489 (0)
Fuel, coal, turf, coke and wood 647 65	230 06
Butcher1,116 93	446 40
Poulterer 150 00	52 00
Vegetables 300 co	120 00
Butter, errs, milk and cream 600 00	240.00
Fruit 96 00	33 49
Fish 244 60	97 60
Patatoes 175 00	70 00
Bread 600 00	240 00
Groceries 634 00	273 60
Confectionery 175 00	70 00
Table beer for kitchen, &c 50 00	36 00
Wines	400 00
Servants, (cook, maid, two bonnes,	100 40
two valets)	520 80
Laundry 510 60	204 00
Carriage, bornes and coachman 1,500 00	630.00
Governess for children 800 co	329 00
Medical attendance and medicines 100 00	49 00
Scots at English Church 120 00	48 60
Subscription to club 60 00	24 00
Clothing for family 2 50 on	
Clothing for family25-0 co	1,000 00
Extra expense of entertaining 1,250 00	500 00
Furniture complete for house 2,600 00	11,000 00
Tetal	12,479.86

From Mr. Barringer at Madrid.

The fact is, that this is unquestionably one of the dearest capitals in Europe; even the necessaries of the dearest capitals in Europe; even the necessaries of the dearest capitals in Europe; even the necessaries of the dearest capitals in Europe; even the necessaries of the dearest capitals and the universal want of the means of good internal communication, added to the barrenness of the immediate locality, contribute greatly to this state of things, the popular habits of the nation, so far behind the sprift of improvement in this age, their general prejudice against everything foreign, their indifference and even content with the stationary condition of their country, have all had almost permicious indusence against the actility of procuring at cheap rates even the necessaries, much more the countorts and luxurier, of life. Water even, which is here carried on men's shoulders to the labitations of all, is very dearwood, so often indispensable in the peculiar and extraordinary cochaese of the winter months, and which can with great difficulty be procured at all in this treeless table land, is near one cent per pound, for it is all sold by weight; so of coal and oil, the latter in such universal use here for lights, and indoced of everything else which is consumed in this capital, and whose intrinsic cost, dear enough from the distance from which they can only be obtained, and the enormous rates of transportation, generally on mules backs, is greatly chanaced by the onercus system of grate duties universally prevalent in Spain. As an illustration of the immense cost of internal transportation, livil mention that the amount of the expense of transportation, is mention that the amount of the expense of transportation, when the mention that the amount of the expense of transportation, which is capitally and whose internal transportation, it will mention that the amount of the expense of transportation. column as a massimon of the immense cost of internal transportation, I will mention that the amount of the ex-penses of transport of a carriage purchased for me by order from New-York, from Cadia to Madrid, was three hundred dollars; yet this was the lowest sum for which this service could be obtained, though the cost of such transportation from New-York to Casia was only fifty dellars.

dellars.

The rates of transport are nearly in the same proportion from Paris, and still higher from London. Horses, too, that are fit to be driven, are very dear, and their maintenance very expensive. Entertainments, though to a certain extent indispensable, whether diamers or balls, judging from my own experience at this Court, are more costly than at London or Paris, where there are such is citities for procuring everything required on such eccasions.

eccasions.

It is unnecessary to refer to the sacrifices in the sale of furniture and other effects, which are unavoidably made by Foreign Ministers on their departure from this as well as other Courts, and with which the department must be familiar. Nor is any reference made in the annexed statement, to the cost of indispensable uniforms and dress of etiquette, and the necessarily increased personal expenses, which cannot well be accurately ascertained, and which are as much at least at this as any other Court.

cettained, and which are as much at least at this as any other Court.

From Mr. McCurdy at Vienna.

When I first came here I paid for two small rocms in a principal hotel four florins per day, with two more for fires and attendance—being at the rate of 2,100 florins per year. On the arrival of my daughter, ten florins per day were demanded for three suitable rocms, which is at the rate of 3,650 florins per year. Being unwilling to pey that sum, I took rooms in a large pivate house, sufficient for two persons and domestics, for which I sm paying at the rate of 2,650 florins per year. My daughter has passed much of the summer and fall at Grafenhung, and I have been alone. I cannot, therefore, as yet, know much personally of the expenses incident to my official recidence at this Court. I inclose a statement by Mr. Schwartz, the American Consul, which is probably in the main correct, though there are some items for which I should not expend as much as he has charged. I send also a pumphlet on the

subject of this mission, which I found here. From what I observed of the expenses of living in London and Paris, I think there is not much difference between those

Paris, I think there is not much difference between those capitals and Vienna.

Probably many of the items which will be embraced in the estimate for the French and English Legation are equally necessary here, although they may not have been mentioned in the statement of Mr. Schwartz. Perhaps appearances are even more important for the purpose of insuring respect and influence here than at either of those places. It will be observed that no calculation has been made for postage, stationery, papers, &c., &c., which come under the head of incidental expenses.

From Mr. Marsh, at Constantinople. From Mr. Marsh, at Constantinople.

Both from my own observation and from the current testimony of the entire diplomatic corps at Constantinople, I believe the necessary expenses of living are considerably greater at this city than at any European capital, with the possible exception of St. Petersburgh, respecting which I have no detailed information. The reason of this is to be found partly in the low state of agriculture and manufactures in Turkey, and partly in the established modes of life at the capital to which every person in a respectable political or social position.

of agriculture and manufactures in Turkey, and partly in the established modes of life at the capital to which every person in a respectable political or social position, and especially every foreign resident, is obliged, in a greater or less degree, to conform.

In consequence of the almost total want of facilities of communication between Constantinopie and the interior, nearly every article of domestic use or consumption, excepting the barest necessaries of animal life, but including many of the commonest vegetables (i may instance the potato and asparagus) and all the products of the dairy, as well as household furniture of every description, and every material for clothing, is brought from distant countries, and of course sold at far higher rates than at the place of its production, and I can safely estimate the expense of supplying a table and providing for the other ordinary wants of a family at Constantinople at twice or thrice the cost of maintaining a like establishment at Washington. It is true, the ordinary market price of the necessaries of life would perhaps not indicate a difference so considerable as I have stated; but no article of sale has here a fixed and regular value, and everything purchased on account of a foreign minister or other person of distinction, must be paid for at rates somewhat proportioned to the seller's estimate of the rank and means of the purchaser.

I alluded above to the established modes of life at Constantinople as involving extraordinary expense. It is difficult to enter into explanation on this subject without going much into wearisome and perty detail; but I may mention the necessity of keeping a much larger

Constantinople as involving extraordinary expense. It is difficult to enter into explanation on this subject without going much into wearisome and perty detail; but I may mention the necessity of keeping a much larger number of servants than are elsewhere required as an important item. Servants here are trained to a narrow range of duties, beyond which they cannot be prevailed upon to go, and even in their own departments they in general perform much less than persons of their class in the United States. The nominal wages of servants are quite as high here as at Washington, but they expect frequent presents in a idition, and they claim and receive a commission upon all purchases made by them for their employers, and I find the expense of this part of my household to be at least four, and I think five times as great as it was with a family of the same average number of exclusive of servants) at Washington.

I deem it due to my elf to say that, in fixing the number of my servants. I have not exceeded the limits of strict necessity, and have waived all attempt at complying with that custom of the country which makes a large retinue, as well as many other forms of display, essential to respectability in the eyes of the asyet but half-civilized inhabitants of the Turkish capital.

The largest single item in the expenses of living at Constantinople is house-rent. With the exception of the representatives of two or three of the less important European powers, all the fereign ministers are provided by their respective governments with winter palaces at Pera (in grest part farmished), and summer residences

the representatives of two or three of the less important European powers, all the toreign ministers are provided by their respective governments with winter palaces at Pera (in grest part furnished), and emmer residences at Buydundere, Toerassia, or elsewhere.

All the officers of the Porte reside in the country in summer, and at Constantinople in winter, and every reason of official convenience, as well as of health and consfort, requires a corresponding change of residence, on the part of the foreign ministers.

With the exception of the diplomatic residences, the number of houses at Pera, at all satisfies for a foreign Minister, or indeed for a person of any condition, accustemed to the comforts, conveniences and decencies of European and American life, is very small; and a house as good as the average of those occupied by the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, or of our own Cabinet, could not be hired at Pera for less than twenty five hundred or three thousand dollars a year. Rents in the country, though lower, are still very high. For my own house, a plan, small and cheap wooden structure, at Therasia, I paid, a first, one hundred dollars per month, and it was only by engaging it for a term of a year and a half, including two winters—a period when country house susually represent unemanted—that I was able to reduce the rent to about eight hundred dollars per annum.

It was with much reluctance that I determined upon renouncing a winter residence at Pera, and occupying for the entire year a situation in many respects so in convenient and so remote from town; but the lowest

It was with much remeatance that I determined upon renouncing a winter residence at Pera, and occupying for the entire year a situation in many respects so in convenient and so remote from town; but the lowest rates at which I could find a habitable mansion nearer Constantinople were from Constantinople were from \$1,350 to \$1,750 per annum, and this payable in ad-

ance.
I ought perhaps to add that I speak throughout of the rent of houses not only unfurnished, but—in the country at least—unprovided with irreplaces, stoves or each

Another expensive them is itset. The climate of the Eosphorus, during the winter months, is not unlike that of the City of New York, but the cold weather, though somewhat less severe, is of longer continuance; coal grates and coal stoyes are not in use, except in two or three of the diplomatic residences, and of course wood

three of the diplomatic residences, and of course wood and charcoal must be resorted to.

Wood, as well as charcoal, is sold by weight, and the price of the former, (even when—as is seldiom the case—it is found dry; and no difference in price is made on this account,) including the expense of cutting and storing, is not less than \$15 per cord.

I may add that the day wages of common laborers, the price of triling services of every description, the cost of every species of mechanical labor, the expense of boat and carriage hire, of medical attendance, and in short of all the contingent outgoes of domestic life, are much higher here than in any part of Europe or the United States, and I have secordingly found, as might be supposed from the statement I have given, my salary entirely inadequate to defray the expenses of an establishment suited. I will not say to my official position, but to that of a private gentlemen.

lishment soited, I will not sey to my official position, but to that of a private gentlemen.

The salaries of the high officers of the Turkish Government, and of the European diplomatic corps at the Porte, are, I believe, considerably higher than a any European Court; and these functionaries all receive, in addition, numer out large allowances, elsewhere unknown, to cover the extraordinary expenses to which the pseudiar circumstances and conditions of public and private life at Censtantinople expose them. I am far from asking or advocating a corresponding rate of compensation for the Representative of the United States at the Porte; but at the same time I must be perdoned for saying, the II be Representative of the Cinetal States at the Force; but at the same time I must be pardoned for saying, that I be-lieve no person acquainted with the actual state of things here can doubt, that both justice to the incumbent and the honor and interests of the American Government would be best consulted by a considerable increase of the salary now allowed to the Minister at Constantino-

From Mr. Schenck at Rio. I have not yet been in Rio Janeiro long nough, perhaps, to be able to distinguish clearly and recisely between all the items of the cost of hving no wever, a close and accurate calculation, and find that, after exhausting a sum equal to the outfit in the purchase of furniture, carriage, horses, and what ever is necessary for living comfortably and repeatably, and in a fair degree in conformity with my position and rank as the representative of the United States, and I

and in a fair degree in conformity with my position and ratk as the representative of the United States, and I have thus far spent beyond that in the cost of living merely, and supporting my household, at the rate of about \$6,500 a year.

That, I think, may be fairly taken as the average annual sum it will cost me to continue my residence here; it certainly cannot be less. It will probably be more, when I come to ald something for occasional hospitalities and entertainments to be extended to my diplomatic colleagues, and other persons, besides my countrymen, to whom the little I have yet been able to do in that way has thus far been confined.

For your better understanding of this estimate, it will be necessary to state upon what it is based: I am here without any family. I am housekeeping for myself, with no more than the usual and necessary number of servants. The Secretary of the Legation lives with me, but does not add materially to my expenses; I have no other quests or inmates residing in my house. I keep a carriage and a pair of horses, and one saddle-horse. Altogether my establishment is modest and moderate, and on a smaller scale than that of any other minister of my grade. I occupy at present a house larger than I require, or can after, for which I pay a rent of \$4,100 per smann. I san about to remove, however, into a smaller one, which I must make answer my purposes, and for which I will pay only \$750; that will be from \$200 to \$1,150 less per annum than is paid for house rent by any other minister at this court. Other turns of household expense and subsistence correspond with this: from which you will perceive that the price of everything is very considerably higher than in most parts, or perhaps in any part of our own country.

I could certainly live much cheaper at a hotel or in a bearding house, or it I would exclude myself to a great extent from social intercourse with my colleagues and

I could certainly live much cheaper at a hotel or in a boarding house, or it I would exclude myself to a great extent from social intercourse with my colleagues and others. But the estimate and statement I furnish are made with a view to keeping a comfortable and respectable home, proper for the residence of a gentleman occupying such official position, becoming the dignity of the Government I represent, and where my countrymen and all others may be received and treated with the respect and attention to which, when visiting me, they will be entitled. Less than this I think my Government should not expect. Anything short of this would containly not sansity my own sense of propriety. If aimed at more, and took for my standard the style of living which other governments enable their representatives to adopt. I should make my expenses considerably exceed the salary allowed.

Out of my \$0.000 salary you will perceive that, upon the estimate I have given you, I may save from \$2,000 to

Out of my \$\psi_0.00\$ salary you will perceive that, upon the estimate I have given you, I may save from \$2,000 to \$2,500 \psi\$ annum. But my little family of children, whom I had to leave behind me in the United States, are to be supported and educated out of this. The residue, of course, cannot be very large. It is obviously proper, though, that the fixed allowance to a diplomatic representative should be made with a view to his family accompanying and residing with him abroad.

There are some incidents peculiar to a residence here which tend to increase the necessary expenses of a Min-

ister. Among these I may acte that he cannot live with in the limits of a city preter, and near the only market there, but must take his house in a healthier and more airy suburban quarter. This, together with the frequent occasions he will be under of attending court at the palace, and going to the foreign office, makes the keeping of a carriage and horses of his own, or otherwise a large expenditure for hiring them at a livery stable, not a lux ury but absolutely indispensable.

The accumulation of books and archives at this Legation, the amount and character of its business, and the accommodation of the Secretary of the Legation, make it unavoidably necessary to have a spacious apartment to be exclusively used and occupied as a public office. This your Minister is required to provide and pay for, for the public benefit, at his own cost. I believe no other Government in the world, represented at this court, thus taxes its Minister. A liberal allowance, on the coutrary, is made by each of them to meet this among the contingent items, notwinstanding there is not one of their Ministers, as far as I am informed, who has not a salary and other allowances, much exceeding the nay given by our Government; nor is there one of not one of their simulations, and the salary and other allowances, much exceeding the pay given by our Government; nor is there one of the Legations which, from the nature of its business, its supplies of books and public documents, and the extent of its commercial relations and interests, has as much need of a public office as this, except it may be that of

rest Britain. I have entered into these details and explanations the more fully because, in communicating to me the resolution of the Senate, you remark that "it is de-sirable that the information should be specific and ac-

I do not know that my own conclusion as what would be the proper compensation is desired; but I we venture to seld it. My opinion, from a survey of it whole ground, is that the outht should be increased ten thousand dollars, and the salary raised to twelthousand a year.
From Mr. Bayard at Brussels.

So far as this particular legation is concerned I would remark, as a general fact, which will derive its value in the estimate which may be made from the experience of the department, that Brussels is more expensive than Philadelphia, and much more so than Washington. It is much cheaper than London, and much more so the

washington, it is much charge in the much more so than Paris.

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit a statement, marked A, of the probable expenses of my family, consisting of eight persons, exclusive of servants, for one year, based upon the actual expenses

for six months.

The item for rent of furnished house is what I should The item for rent of farmished house is want ishound have been obliged to pay for a furnished house; but finding that in the end it would amount to the same thing. I preferred renting a house and furnishing it myself. The actual rent paid is \$800 per anaum, and the furnisher cost \$6.000, which, allowing for the interest, wear and tear, and ultimate loss on sale, will give an average equal in the end to the rent, as stated, of a furnished beautiful.

The same remark may be made in reference to The same remark may be made in reference to the item of hire of carriage, horses and coachman. The amount stated is what I should have been obliged to pay per month for a colicur de remise, but I preferred to purchase a carriage and horses, which cost me \$1,350 the loss upon the sale of which added to the current expenses of coachman, horses and repairs, will, if no accident occurs, amount to nearly the same average expense as that stated for their hire. I need scarcely say that a carriage is indispensable in a city where there are few side pavements, and where it rains more or less every day for two hundred and forty days out of three hundred and sixty-five.

every day for two hundred and forty days out of three hundred and sixty-five.

You will perceive from the statement which I have the honor to transmit that the expenses of a family of the same number of persons as my own, living in an unestentations manner, and barely reciprocating the civilities which may be received, will amount nearly to the sum of \$10,000 per annum, exclusive of the ordinary contingent expenses of stationery, papers, post-see, &c.

sge, &c.
We cannot alter the wages of European courts nor
remove the prejudices of European society; and, therefore, if we continue to keep up an intercourse with them we must, to a certain extent, either conform to both, or, as the consequence of disregarding them, ex-perience the loss of that consideration and moral in-fluence which a great nation like the United States should enjoy. At this particular court, leaving out the great powers, even Spain, Portugal and Sardinia are represented by ministers plenipotentiary, and Denmark by a minister-resident, all of whom, as a matter of course, take precedence of an American Charge D'Affaires.

The affair of the rank of a Minister is a question of national and personal dignity, which, under the consti-tction of the United States, addresses itself more pas tetion of the United States, addresses itself more par-ticularly to the consideration of the executive depart-ment; and, with a graduated scale of salaries for the different legations, presents merely the naked question of the rank and title of the representative, since the compensation would be the same for the head of the par-ticular legation let this rank and title be what it might. With reference to the matter of compensation it may be further remarked that, if it be adjusted upon a fair

and liberal scale, the aggregate expense of the diplo-matic intercurse of the United States would be but lit-tle increased beyond what is now incurred from the fre-quent changes which an inadequate compensation rea-

ders necessary.

The result of the whole is that, in my judgment, the United States should be represented in Europe by ministers plenipotentiary, with selaries graduated to fac resionable expenses of a family incident to a residence at somable expenses of a family incident to a residence at the sent of the particular legation, or at all events by ministers accredited to the sovereign

From Mr. Barnard, at Berlin. It would be quite impossible for me to undertake to render an exact account in detail of the expenses of my residence in Berlin. I can however, make a general statement, which, perhaps, may answer the objects

of the Department quite as well.

Up to the 3d of the present month of December, just one year from my arrival in Berlin, I and that my ex-penditures, strictly incidental to my residence here for that period, in my official character, had exceeded my salary by about \$2,500. Of this excess it is possible ! salary by about \$2,500. Of this excess it is possible I may get back, on an eventual sale of my household ef-

may get back, on an eventual sale of my household effects, \$1,000.

I may state further, thet with a small family, with a perfectly simple and unostentatious style of living, with no expensive habits, and with, at most, a very meagre show of hospitality, instead of that more liberal hospitality which would be fitting and desirable, whether in reference to my personal relations to the society in which my official character places me, or for the advantage of the public interests with which I am entrusted; with all this, enough has already transpared to satisfy me that all the Government will pay me in outfit, salary and home fit, will not be found sufficient to pay my way and convey me home, at the end of even a short service of two sud a half or three years. I expect to be obliged to draw to a considerable extent on my private means. A Minister at this court and a stranger, is placed, of course, under every possible disadvantage in regard to economy in his expenditures.

Some of the European Governments have shown what they think of the importance of the missions they maintain at Berlin, and of what is due to those who represent them at this Court, by the salaries they allow. For example: England pays her Minister four thousand pounds sterling, with a very large allowance beside for his house.

and pounds sterling, with a very large allowance besile for his house. How much Russia pays her Minister I do not know, but the Emperor owns and supplies him with a palace for his residence.

The salary of the Turkish Minister, I understand, is one hundred thousand francs; that of the Austrian and French Ministers, seventy thousand francs; even the Sardinian Minister has litty-live thousand francs. In some of these cases, if not in all, extra allowances are made to meet extraordinary expenses.

The Mechanics' and Women's Rights.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 17, 1852. As matters of progress interest you and your readers generally, I send you the following extract from a letter received this day from the Recording Scribe of the United States Convention of the Mechan "Mutual Protections, to wit:

ics' Mutual Protections, to wit:

"The G. S. P. informs me that they have sanctioned the admission of women into their Protections, and have adopted a charge suitable to the admission of fermales, in these days of Reform and Women's Rights, I think it will take, and cannot really see any objection to it. If you think favorably of it, please write to the G. S. P., Charles E. Stebbins, Adrian, Mich., and he will send you a copy of the charge. He will likewise send a copy to say Protection that may desire it, and for this purpose desires the address of the different R. S. of the several Protections in this State."

Harrison Howard, the Secretary of the People's College Association, is now traversing this part of the State, giving lectures and explaining to all the importance of the plan and its feasibility. He meets with unexpected success. The meeting in Albany, in January next, will undoubtedly be interesting and numerously attended. Elmira will not be behindhand in her claims

THE LEMMON StavES .- A number of the THE LEMMON STAYES.—A number of the farmers of Kent Co., Md., all slaveholders, recently held a meeting, and resolved to secure the services of Hou. E. F. Chambers, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to argue the Lemmon slave case before the United States Supreme Court, should the case be brought before that tribunal. They pledged themselves to subscribe a large fee, and also to bear a proportionate share of the costs of the case,

Fortionate share of the costs of the case.

To It having been stated that Miss Sutherland, of Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., was the only lady telegraph operator, The Doror (N. H.) Gazatte gives the name of another, Miss Laughton, who was the only operator at that place on the night of the Presidential election, giving the election returns with the utmost corrections.

The Chicago Commercial Advertiser has hoisted the John P. Hale flag for 1856. It has been a so-called "National Whig" paper, but its principles did not take in that latitude.

To John L. Carey, formerly of The Balti-mort (Md.) American, and latterly of The N. O. Crescent-died at New Orleans Dec. 14. Washburne, M. C. elect recently, by his Whig friends of Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS. Vol. VI. and VII. Edited by his Grandson, Boston: Little & Brown.

These volumes contain several of the more important works of the elder Adams, with copious extracts from his correspondence Among them are his celebrated "Discourses on Davila." the conclusion of his " Defense of the American Constitution" and a variety of political letters. It is curious to notice the contrast between the times of the Revolution and the present, in the attention which was then given to the discussion of theoretical principles. Mr. Adams's speculations would generally be voted a bore in this fast age. The student of American history, however, will welcome these volumes as an illustration of the character of one of the most versatile of states men, as well as of the age in which he lived. They are edited with evident care. The few original notes are modest and appropriate.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 1, for Janunry 1853, has appeared. It is very neatly got up, and seems to be judiciously edited. The larger Illustration might be improved in the execution, but on the whole the No. is a good one, and gives promise of better to follow. It is announced that Alfred E. Beach has been associated with Henry D. Beach and P. T. Barnum, (special partner,) in the enterprise, increasing the capi tal to \$60,000. We consider it bound to succeed.

THE FARM AND GARDEN; A Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, No. 1, for January, has been is sued by A. B. Allen & Co., No. 189 Water-t. It is a large handsome quarto of 32 pages, filled with suggestions on Sub-soiling, Fertilizers, Fruit Culture, Rural Architecture, &c.—in short, a work which every farmer's sens should read, and which would transform merchants into farmers if they too would read it. (\$1 per annum in advance) We trust it may promptly secure a wide circulation.

"AN ESSAY ON THE TRIAL BY JURY," by LYSANDER SPOONER. (Boston: Bela March. Svo. pp. 224.) This book consists of two parts, the one his-torical, the other legal and political. The historical part is highly curious and important, throwing a good deal of new light, upon the early history of the English constitution, a subject which has given rise to such lively discussions and such a variety of opinions in the mother country. Though the author has advanced nothing positively new in the way of isolated facts,-for upon such points he sustains his own views by ample and very apposite citations from the most eminent British historians, antiquaries and const tutional lawyers—he has yet placed those facts in so new and striking a light as to meritthe character of an riginal writer. He takes neither the Tory nor the Whig view of the constitutional history of England, but shows that, as usually happens in such cases, both sides are right in part, and both wrong in part, while in the whole view, both are wrong. He argues with the Tories, that the Parliament originally had no power of legislation, which was vested exclusively in the king the gradual assumption of legislative authority and political omnipotence by the parliament, being a pure usurpation on the part of that body. But at the same time, he argues with the Whigs, that the notion of old Sexon English liberties was no chimers, the people having in their character of jurymen-juries being in these times the judges both of law and fact-an efficient veto upon every act of royal legislation, which they reparded as an encreachment upon the ancient and e tablished rights of Englishmen.

That such was the original nature of the Jury Trial Mr Speener proves to have been the opinion of every emi nt writer who has made a study of those times, and the merit and originality of his book consists in bringing this fact prominently forward and giving by means of it a clear and consistent explanation of what the Engish meant and mean by talking about the old English liberties guaranteed and secured by Magna Charta-

hitherto a very obscure question. So far Mr. Spooner will be likely to carry every reader with him. But in the legal and political part of his book, in his vehement attacks upon the judicia bench, British and American, for what he esteems the usurpation of the judges in gradually taking away from juries, not only the right to decide the law, but, in a great measure, even the decision of facts, and in his ardent zeal for the restoration to the jury of its ancient authority, he passes from the character of an historical critic to that of an enthusiastic theorist, in which latter capacity he will not meet with so many sympathisers.

"DIE AUSWANDERER," (The Emi-

in Leipsic, from the pen of our distinguished towns-woman, Mrs. ROBINSON. It is in the form of a highly finished narrative, recounting the fortunes of a coupli of cultivated Germans, who have been induced to leave their pative land and seek their residence in this country. The scene opens at the South, but is subsequently changed to New York and New-England, presenting some of the most striking peculiarities of American society. In the progress of the story, which is one o wild adventure and tragic pathos, though related in a style of beautiful simplicity, the authoress exhibits her admirable skill in character-drawing, and throws the charms of romance over the personages phose experience in a strange land she delineates. Her sketches of American manners and habits are always lively, true to nature, and drawn in a kindly spirit, though not always flattering to our national vanity. We understand that a translation of this work will scon be issued, and on its appearance, we may give it a more complete notice. Meantime, we recom-

mend it to the readers of German, as a spirited but generous criticism of American life. In point of diet

if we are authorized to express an opinion on a work in a foreign language, we should pronounce it a rare

specimen of classical German prose, "THE ODD-FELLOW'S OFFERING FOR (8vo. pp. 288. Edward Walker.) This favorite Annual is brought out with its usual profusion of embel-ishment and typographical elegance. The contributions are chiefly from the members of the Order and their wives and daughters, among whom we find the names of Gilmore Simms, Benson J. Lossing, F. Saunders, H. T. Tuckerman, Alfred B. Strut, J. R. Thompson George P. Morris, C. D. Stuart, and several popular female writers. Tales, sketches and poems in attractive variety make up the contents, forming an appropriate Gift-Book for the season, as rich in literary matter as it is splendid in decoration. In the Preface, the publish makes a feeling allusion to the disaster which he has suffered since the issue of the last volume, reducing the fruits of his life-long energy and industry to "one black mass of burning ruin." We trust his appeal to his brethren for an extra effort in aid of the "Offering will be as effectual as it is well-founded. In supplying themselves with a copy, they will both aid a worthy brother in his calamity, and obtain possession of a taste-ful ornament to their book-shelves.

Rev. JOHN L. BLAKE. (12mo. pp. 480. Auburn: Alden & Co.) We have here another highly instructive and entertaining volume from an author, who has laid the community under large obligations by the enterprise and tact with which he has so frequently to the popular taste for descriptions of rural life. Its contents are of a very miscellaneous character, em-bracing sketches of antural history, accounts of successful farming operations, anecdotes of distinguished char-acters, singular personal reminiscences, pithy moral redections, and numerous pictures of household life in the country. No family can add this volume to their collection of books without increasing their sources of pleasure and profit.

"LIFE AND MEMORIALS OF DANIEL WES-STER," (2 vols. 12mo. D. Appleton & Co.) A collection of interesting notices and reminiscences of Webster, including the "Memorials" from the pen of Geo. S. P. LYMAN which have already appeared in part in some of the daily journals in this city, a blographical sketch from The Times, and a variety of miscellaneous anse-dotes of a striking character, the enlogies by Everet, Choate, and Hillard, delivered in Boston, and several other papers of great interest. The publication is seasonable and will command attention.